

Tar paper

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY

AUG 3 1978

LIBRARY



1984

Just around the corner

B.C.'s - Heroin Legislation



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761075939454>

July 1978
vol. 8 no. 3



T A PAPER

EDITOR

B.C. (KEN)
HUTCHINSON

COVER
ART

FRANK
GAGNON

TO EVERYONE WHO
GAVE OF THEIR TIME
SO GENEROUSLY AND
VALUABLY IN GETTING
THIS ISSUE TO PRESS
THANK YOU!

PRINTING
BY

KEN HUTCHINSON
(Vocat. Print Shop)

EDITORIAL POLICY

The name "Tarpaper" is derived from convict jargon and is meant to express dissatisfaction with a person, place, or thing. Since the editors have never met a satisfied convict, it seems appropriate for this magazine to bear this title.

Tarpaper is published bi-monthly by the convicts of Matsqui Federal Institution. Only opinions expressed on the editorial pages are the opinions of the editorial staff. Other opinions are the view of the particular authors. The contents of the Tarpaper do not necessarily conform to the official views of either the Administration of Matsqui or the Solicitor General's Department.

All material in Tarpaper is copyright by its authors. Permission to reprint is freely given to all members of the Penal Press and the International Penal Press. All others must obtain the consent of Tarpaper and the individual authors to reprint material in Tarpaper. Those wishing to use short extracts for a press review, etc., are encouraged to do so.

Rappin' Off

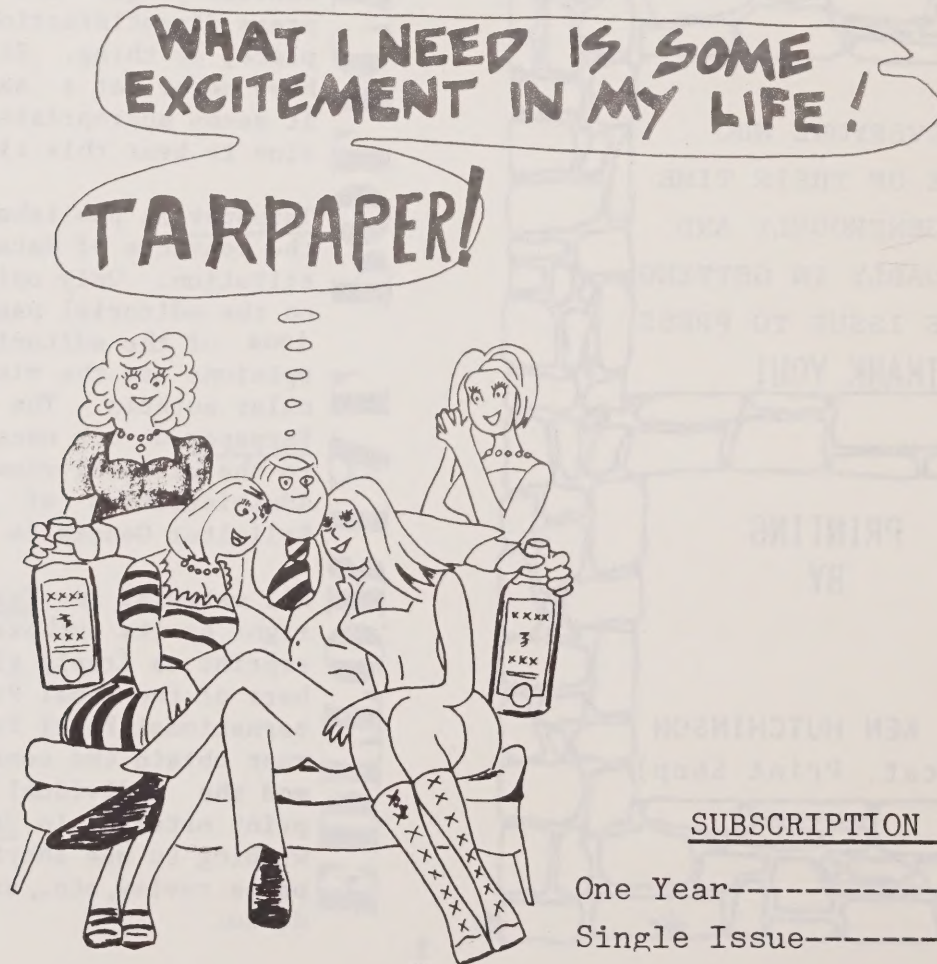
Finding myself with the job as Editor of TARPAPER with hardly any notice, I proceeded to work my tail off in getting this issue to press on time. As I am slightly late I ask the indulgence of subscribers and wish to assure them that they will receive the number of issues they have contracted for.

In publishing a prison magazine there are many problems large and small...the large one usually being censorship. Although there are set guidelines on content, they seem to be very flexible from prison to prison. There seems to be an almost geographical pattern to the leeway an editor has. In reading the different publications from across Canada and

the USA I have found that the farther west one goes the stricter the censorship. The Eastern Canadian publications seem to have either broader minded censors or uncaring ones. Either way, it makes for a more open publication.

Whether this seemingly geographic pattern is caused by social mores in the area or the distance from national headquarters is hard to say. Probably a mixture of both.

What is needed is more freedom, hence more contributions on a broader base. Result: greater readership, more subscriptions and better quality.



SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

One Year-----\$5.00
Single Issue-----\$1.00

FASTBALL

TOURNAMENT

If you weren't there to see it with your own eyes, you would not have believed it! It was a rare treat for us all, spectators, visitors and players. All who had the pleasure of watching a truly great Fastball Tournament and the super rush of watching our own mob known as the "RAIDERS" hustle, dig, catch, throw and scream their way to a first place finish in front of hundreds of people who loved it to death.

The first game Friday night between the Raiders and "COBALT HOTEL" set the pace for the days to come. In the very first inning after being run down by a runner from Cobalt catcher Barry McClurg got up looked around, dusted himself off and said, "I like it rough." And rough it was with tempers flaring so high that umpire Frank "Mini" Dale and the catcher from Cobalt went right to it over a call of safe on a Raiders scoring play.

What could have erupted into an ugly scene was quickly replaced by good sense and a brand of fastball that few of us had expected to see....Danny Caine, Tony Carter, Spike, Dean Kinley, Wayne Farkas, Gordie Richardson, Dean Messer, Kenny Cutler and Barry weren't taking no for an answer and won the game handily by a score of 10-4.

....Saturday saw the United Native Club WARRIORS who gave all the Matsqui teams trouble in exhibition games, experience some batting and fielding problems and lose to a very hot "JOHNSTON TERMINALS" team 9-2. The second loss for the UNC was to "SCOTIA BANK" on Sunday.

....The 'B' team "MARVELS" got off to a good start by dusting the "ORTHO SLEEP" team 8-3. Then went napping themselves in their second against the 'A' Raiders. Consistant lineup changes and pitching problems were the cause of their poor showing. But with Freddie Stinton on the mound for the third game the Marvels almost pulled through to stay alive but lost their game to Scotia Bank 4-2 and were out of the tournament.

....Saturday afternoon it was Raiders vs Johnstons. Both teams

....Saturday afternoon it was Raiders vs Johnstons Terminals. Both teams had been undefeated going into this game and the tension was at a peak level.

It turned out to be the game that everyone expected from these two teams. Tied at 1-1 for the first five innings, Johnstons went ahead in the sixth by one run and held it to the seventh and final inning. Then pandemonium broke loose in the stands as the Raiders came up for their last bats and a story book finish to send cheers out into the neighboring Abbotsford farms.

Just like the movies....Kenny Cutler comes to the plate and takes a walk from opposing pitcher Ford. Dean Kinley is up and sends a weed burner through the infield sending Cutler to third and putting himself on second. Next batter is top hitter Spike Beardsell who thrives on pressure. Spike sends a rocket into the lower forty to bring in the winning run as the Raiders take the game 3-2.

The championship game as expected was between these same two teams. From the look of things Johnstons was so destroyed from the first loss that they couldn't get untracked in the final. Score was Raiders 15 - Johnstons 0!

When Brad Olsen who covered the awards opened the presentations he said, "Where do you start, how can you pick one special person for one special category when there are so many people who played so damn well." It was very difficult to pick any, especially the MVP Award which finally after much discussion went to Raiders catcher Barry McClurg who never stopped hustling and never let up. Barry was an inspiration to his team throughout the tournament.

Other awards went to; Tony Carter of the Raider and Ford of Johnstons for top pitcher....Tony let only 7 runs in in 5 games....Ford pitched 5 games in a row and could not finish the final game because of pain in his arm.

...Spike Beardsell took top batter award for an incredible 14 hits in 15 at bats, he also went errorless in left field.

You can go to Telosky Stadium in Haney or you can spend four dollars and spend an afternoon at Empire Stadium. You can go anywhere you want in the country and you might see more experienced ball players with fancy uniforms. But, what you will not see no matter where you go is a harder fought, more entertaining brand of fastball than we had here on June 17 and 18.

Thanks

Thanks to Johnstons and Cobalt and all of the outside guests from all of us in the Crowbar Hotel for giving us a two day pass

BRIAN FOGARTY

YOU TRIED THE REST....

NOW TRY THE BEST....

BETA AUTO BODY* *BETA AUTO BODY

BETA AUTO BODY

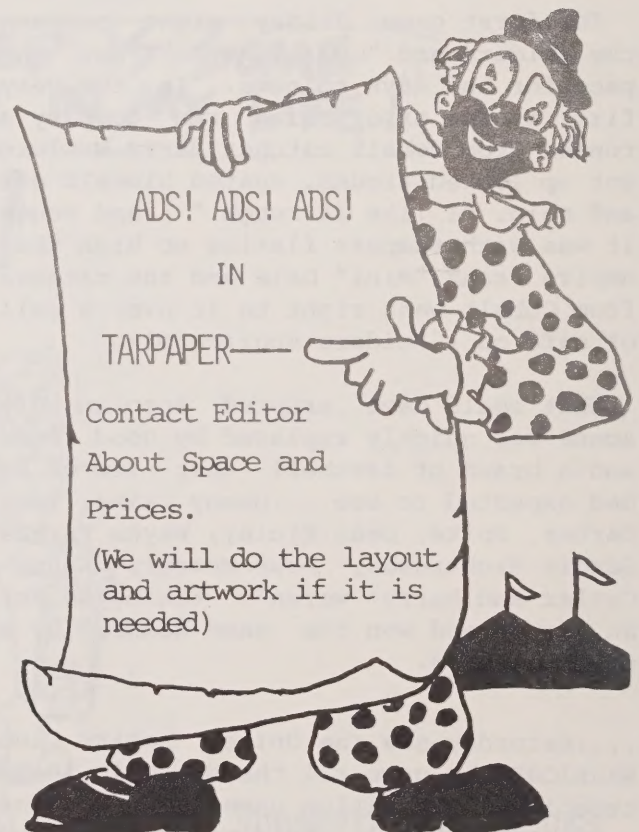
GEORGE SIMPSON
Vice President

ROBERT BODNER
Auto Refinishing
Consultant



2350 Beta Street
Burnaby, B.C.
V5C 5M8

Bus. 294-8358
or 294-8359



BILL 18

Over the last six months there has been much hue and cry in the local media about the new heroin treatment program (Bill 18) which is at this moment being pushed through the B.C. Legislature by the ruling... Social Credit... party. Every day there is some kind of response pro or con, in one or the other of the Vancouver newspapers. Most of the response is from civil libertarians, left wingers, right wingers and everybody in between, but hardly any from those most affected by the legislation, the addicts. As an addict who lives with a great number of former, present and future addicts I feel that we can make a valuable statement on this or any future legislation regarding heroin addiction.

To this end I have done some research among my peers and the various research available to come up with an alternative if there is one and some constructive and destructive criticism.

FACT & FICTION

HEROIN: from Life magazine (1971):

Of all the addictive drugs, heroin is its own best salesman, which is what makes it so insidiously pervasive, so difficult to control, and so attractive to those who traffic in drugs. To get enough money to buy it, the addict will usually push the drug on someone else. The appeal of heroin is the feeling of escape it provides, a floating euphoria akin to that derived from barbiturates.

But after a brief period of use, a far more serious effect occurs. Unlike barbiturates, which affect the brain generally, heroin seems to act on certain specific neurons. These neurons become dependent on the drug and terrible agonies result if it is not provided. The user is hooked. A fundamental change in the biochemistry of the brain is taking place, and once this happens it becomes extremely difficult to reverse by any simple act of will. If the addiction persists, as it usually does, a kind of physical and moral deterioration sets in, resembling the long term effects of some of the psychoses. Few such heroin addicts have been successfully weaned from their habit except through prolonged psychotherapy, something not many can afford.

Public hysteria fed by misinformation has pushed us to short term action solutions, and the well publicized rush to act has too often only worsened the situation it was meant to correct.

Much of the problem to date has been precipitated by a failure to question intentions and assumptions, to define the problem correctly, to establish realistic goals and to evaluate the validity of messages and messengers.

One of the more famous messengers on drug abuse was Harry Anslinger, the former Commissioner of Narcotics in the USA. For many years Anslinger was the acknowledged "expert" on drug abuse in North America. His expertese was well documented in such "educational" films as the famous "Reefer Madness" and other similar films showing people going crazy after smoking marijuana.

Much of the misinformation still floating around can be directly traced to Mr. Anslinger and his propaganda mill which ran on unchecked for well over 20 years.

The powers that be have used much of this information to fuel the fires of hysteria regarding drug addiction in our community.

Macleans magazine gave birth to the "dope fiend" in a series of articles in 1920 by Mrs. Emily Murphy, a juvenile court judge in Edmonton. Mrs. Murphy wrote of marijuana: "Persons using this narcotic, smoke the dried leaves of the plant, which has the effect of driving them completely insane. The addict loses all sense of moral responsibility. Addicts to this drug, while under its influence, are immune to pain and could be severely injured without having any realization of their condition. While in this condition, they become raving maniacs and are liable to kill or indulge in any form of violence to other persons, using the most savage methods of cruelty without, as said before, any sense of moral responsibility."

An illustration in her book "The Black Candle" shows a white woman lying on a bed with a black man, opium pipes between them. "When she acquires the habit she does not know what lies before her; later she does not care," the caption reads.

HOSKINS

One of the driving forces behind Bill 18 is Bert Hoskins, retired Director of the Narcotics Addiction Foundation of B.C. and now Chairman of the B.C. Alcohol and Drug Commission.

Hoskins had quit the Narcotics Foundation in February 1970 after his "hard-line" approach was hampered.

Hoskins then sent a report to all the B.C. MP's in which he recommends the compulsory programme, which included provisions for marijuana users since he was convinced that the use of it led directly to heroin. What he proposed was:

"A program in which a first-time marijuana user would receive a warning but no criminal record. However a user caught again could be registered with the police, receive a criminal record, or be subjected to compulsory treatment." (Van. Province, Jan. 29, 1976)

Hoskins has been involved with a variety of addiction treatment programs over the last 14 years that in the most part have been dismal failures. The only one that has had relative success is the methadone maintenance program. Although he gave this program his whole-hearted support at first, Hoskins began to drift away from it in the late sixties and quit in 1970.

Many of us familiar with Hoskins history waited with apprehension his next move when he began to knock the methadone program. As was expected he had another plan in the works, "Bill 18."

One gets the feeling that Bill 18 is Hoskins' last kick at the can as far as addiction in B.C. is concerned. If this plan fails as most of the others have, what is left for him to advocate? "Heroin maintenance"? As we are well aware he is strongly against any such plan. But don't count him out if Bill 18 is a failure. He has been known to change directions in mid-stream.

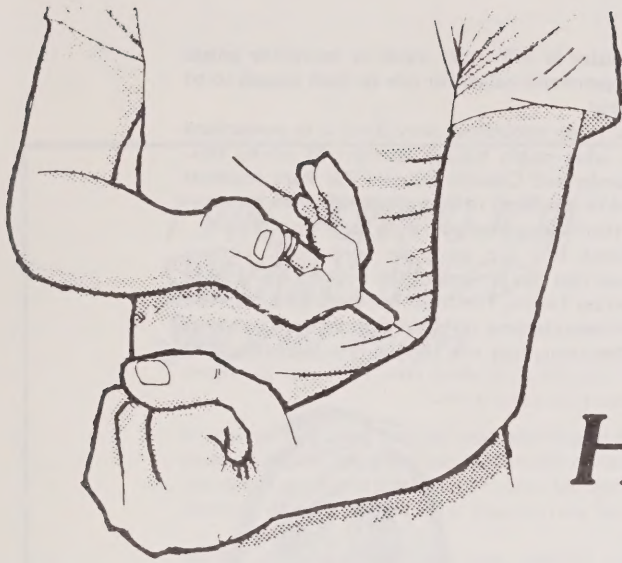
The drug related costs of administering the province's criminal justice system have risen to some \$120 million annually.

And if heroin sales total \$225 million a year, almost all the money represents assorted illicit activities ranging from shoplifting to armed robbery.

It costs at least \$6,000 a year for each inmate of a provincial prison.

In the 1977 outline of the plan leading to Bill 18, it is noted that a recent University of Victoria study indicated one person in four was afraid to walk his neighborhood at night.

"Such costs in the long run, may be the ones that society finds hardest to bear," says the outline.



by Ken Mennell

Heroin addiction: Some fact & fantasy

In seven years of study into the problem of heroin addiction, Prof. Bruce Alexander of SFU's Psychology Department has discovered that treatment programs are surprisingly reliable.

They are all, he says, virtually useless.

"It doesn't matter what you try," contends Alexander. "Group therapy, therapeutic communities, psychiatry, behavior modification, hypnotherapy, imprisonment or 'cold turkey' — they all result in a failure rate of 90 per cent. If 2,000 people complete any given treatment program, 1,800 will become known addicts again within seven to 10 years. Who knows what happens to the other 200?"

It's an assertion that isn't likely to sit well with health minister Bob McClelland in view of his espoused aims for a compulsory treatment program soon to be enacted as law by the B.C. legislature. If McClelland and crew have found some truly effective treatment programs to employ in their controversial \$13 million plan then Alexander and the world would like to hear about them.

Alexander bases his argument against the compulsory treatment legislation strictly on utilitarian grounds, without comment on its obvious clash with human rights issues. (He is, nevertheless, a member of the B.C. Civil Rights Association and opposes the legislation on that basis as well.)

"I am against it because it won't work," he insists. "All the known methods of treatment have been tried in compulsory schemes elsewhere in North America and none of them have worked. Our best information on this comes from California which has had compulsory treatment since 1961. California is the world centre for kooky psychiatric methods and as far as I can tell, they have used everything that can be used with the same disappointing results."

Society's record in battling heroin addiction is so dismal, in fact, that Alexander once cut short a research project on the effectiveness of various treatment programs because it simply became too "frustrating".

This article was taken from the SFU WEEK, the weekly newsletter from Simon Fraser University.

The SFU connection

Being unaware about the facts of heroin addiction means that a conversation with Bruce Alexander is punctuated — figuratively, at least — by the frequent sound of exploding myths.

The television stereotype — one fix and a drug-crazed addict for life — doesn't hold much weight in reality. Use of heroin once, twice or several times does not automatically mean you're hooked forever. Nor is it unusual for an addict to kick the habit on his own. As proof Alexander points to an American study of soldiers who became heroin addicts while fighting in Viet Nam; only 10 per cent remained addicts upon returning home.

Perhaps even more surprising is the impact heroin addiction has on family ties. Alexander spent a year studying the relationships between addicts and their families and discovered them to be closely-knit.

"Addicts come from all kinds of socio-economic backgrounds and their families are generally pretty normal. At first it was something of a mystery to me how these nice parents could have 'junkies' for kids.

"We concluded eventually that an addict's family usually treats him like a 'star figure' while he's growing up," explains Alexander. "When he becomes an addict it actually seems to help keep the family together. On one hand, the addict's problem cements his position as the family's focus of attention. On the other hand, the possessive parents use his addiction as a means of keeping their child at home." Unfortunately they all lose out in the end.

Mobility turned up time and time again as a factor in Alexander's study into the family backgrounds of heroin addicts. Parents of addicts were frequently found to have moved from their native towns or cities. Alexander suspects that this mobility may mean fewer external ties and consequently less overall stability.

Alexander further speculates that the mobility factor might help explain Vancouver's dubious distinction as Canada's premiere centre of heroin addiction.

"Vancouver is terminal city. Two-thirds of Canada's heroin addicts live here. We also have the

highest divorce rate and the highest suicide rate. It may be because few Vancouver people can claim to have been here for more than one or two generations which means the population is somewhat more unstable and unrooted than normal."

Lay readers whose time-honored beliefs about heroin have just been dashed can take heart that recent research conducted by Alexander and two colleagues might have a similar impact on the "experts".

An SFU research team consisting of Alexander and graduate students Patricia Horvat and Robert Coombs has managed to cast strong doubts on a theory first "proven" some 20 years ago.

In experiments going back as far as 1956, scientists have taken rats, forced them to become addicted to morphine (which for all practical purposes is equivalent to heroin, even for human junkies), and then allowed them the choice of drinking water or morphine. As the rats invariably chose morphine, so the researchers concluded that rats have an inherent weakness which facilitates addiction.

It didn't take long before the argument was advanced one step further: If rats have this Achilles's heel with regard to morphine, perhaps other mammals, i.e. humans, suffer from it as well.

Somewhat skeptical, and mindful of the beneficial impact home seemed to have on addicts returning from Viet Nam, Alexander and colleagues decided to repeat the classical rat-morphine experiments with some important environmental changes.

The rats in one group were housed individually in the tiny, metal cages (7 inches by 10 inches) traditionally used in rat experiments. Rats in a second group were housed collectively in "Rat Park" — a large plywood enclosure of approximately 80 square feet, fitted out to resemble a normal rat habitat. Open-ended boxes and poles were introduced to provide the rats with structures to explore and climb. Lighting was timed to coincide with the day/night cycle normally maintained by rats.

Rats in both groups were given the ability to self-

administer at will either water or morphine unless the experiments called for one or both liquids to be withheld.

The three researchers were divided in predictions as to what might happen to their 35 albino rats. Alexander and Coombs believed Rat Park residents would be less likely to become addicts than the cage-rats; Horvat expected addiction for them all.

"Since rats are normally gregarious, curious animals that like to roam, I felt housing could be an important factor. The cages normally used for these experiments impose severe limitations on a rat's normal behavior; they can't move very much and they can't interact with other rats. The cages are therefore likely to cause stress.

"Because morphine relieves pain and anxiety, it seemed to follow that the caged-rats would be more predisposed toward its use than rats living in a quasi-normal environment with normal sensory stimulation."

The findings were clear and consistent. When given the choice between morphine and water, caged-rats invariably consumed far more morphine than their colleagues in Rat Park — some six to 10 times more in fact — even though both groups were physically addicted in advance. This ratio prevailed despite changing variables.

"Even when we tried to seduce them with sugar in the morphine, Rat Park rats consistently chose water over morphine."

Despite their findings, the SFU researchers aren't about to suggest that a distasteful environment is the sole cause of heroin addiction in humans. That's a generalization and if there's one thing Alexander has discovered about heroin addiction it is that you can't generalize about anything.

"The only reason we got into this rat research was to undo the research that had been done before," explains Alexander. "Too many conclusions have been made about humans on the basis of over-generalizing about research projects using rats. We wanted to get the facts straight."

After seven years of trying to get the facts straight about the heroin problem, Alexander's considered solution is legalization. It's a proposal that sparks much consternation among politicians and law enforcement people, but it's an answer Alexander insists is the right one.

"Prohibition simply doesn't work," he states. "Legalization would allow us to face up to the fact that we have a terrible addiction problem in our society — whether it's drugs, booze, television, gambling, smoking or whatever. The ultimate question is why so many people become addicted to anything. That's what we have to address. The legal aspects of heroin addiction only confuse the problem."

Dope deposit

Where does one keep \$262,500 worth of morphine over the course of a three-year research program?

That was the question faced by Dr. Bruce Alexander and grad students Patricia Horvat and Robert Coombs when they began studying morphine addiction in rats back in 1975. A laboratory shelf obviously wouldn't do for 75 grams of liquid gold, particularly when those 75 grams had to be meticulously monitored and accounted for during the life of the experiment.

Actually the solution was quite simple; a safety deposit box in the campus branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia soon became SFU's largest legal drug cache.

Now with the experimenting all but over, and the morphine consumed, SFU's Scotia-bank has returned to more normal business practices, such as keeping money instead of dope.



I WAS POPPING ACID,
SHOOTING SPEED,
SMOKIN' HASH...



NOTED OBEDIENTLY
THEIR PERSONAL
EXAMPLES...



THEN I SPLIT THE
SCENE — RAPPED
WITH MY PARENTS...



NOW I'M HOOKED
ON BOOZE AN'
TRANQUILIZERS...



Jordan Jones
Illustration

SCIENTIFIC

Urinalysis has become so widespread that a new category of para-professional...the 'micturition observor'...has evolved. His job is to monitor persons while they are giving specimens to make sure they don't deposit a "black market" clean specimen instead of their own.

The sudden popularity and rapid growth of urine screening has alarmed some professionals.

"The screening is a massive put-on by well-intentioned people who don't know what they are doing as far as toxicology is concerned," Dr. George Lundberg, assistant director of laboratories at County USC Medical Centre and professor of pathology at USC School of Medicine said in an interview.

He said urinalysis drug detection programs as they are commonly conducted, produce large numbers of false negatives, false positives and misidentifications. The rate of inaccuracies varies greatly depending on which lab does the analysis. He cited studies in which urine samples containing known drugs were sent unannounced to different laboratories. The error rates ranged as high as 70 percent, he said.

Imperfections in the technology of urine screening and human error...mixing up samples and misreading results....are given as the principal reasons for inaccuracies.

Yet a person's job or parole status or whether he stays in a methadone program often hangs on the result of such tests, Dr. Lundberg said.

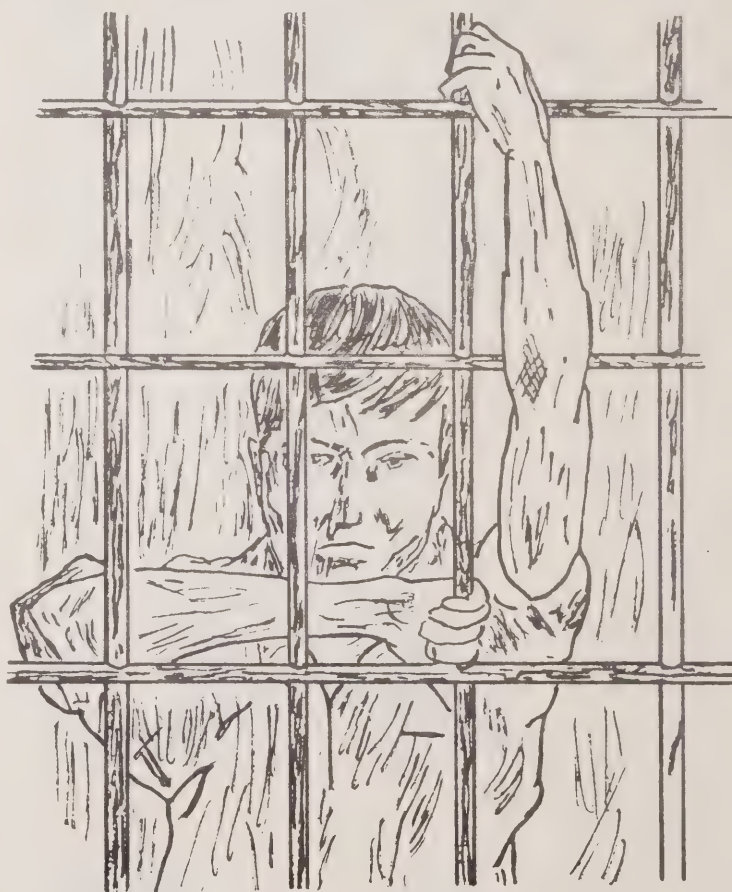
"It is important for the medical community to recognize that the state of the art of urine drug screening is faulty and attempt to improve these techniques, to publicize the fact that techniques are imperfect to prevent the general

public from being duped into accepting them as laboratory truths," Dr. Lundberg said in a recent letter sent to a medical journal.

In one recent survey each of ten California laboratories was given eleven urine samples containing a total of 29 drugs, which were commonly used drugs of abuse. None of the labs was able to identify all of the drugs. The best done by any single lab was 20 out of 29.

Failure to identify drugs that were in the urine...so-called false negatives...ranged from a low of 6 to a high of 23.

With these facts in mind, it is with some apprehension that we are made aware that urinalysis will be used as an important tool in the enforcement of Bill 18.



It seems very possible that former addicts familiar to the police could be caught up in a Kafkaesque nightmare all stemming from a false positive urinalysis report.

Realistic Treatment

The one overwhelming objection to heroin and other narcotics is the fact that they are addicting. The other disastrous effects of heroin addiction on mind, body and society are primarily the results of laws and politics. The sorry plight of most heroin addicts in Canada today results primarily from the high price of heroin, the contamination and adulteration of the heroin available on the black market, the mainlining of the drug instead of safer modes of use, the laws against heroin and the ways in which they are enforced, the imprisonment of addicts, society's attitudes towards addicts, and other non-pharmacological factors.

Heroin is a drug most users go right on using despite the threat of imprisonment, despite actual imprisonment for years, despite repeated "cures" and long term residence in rehabilitation centres, and despite the risks of disease and even death. Heroin is a drug for which addicts will prostitute themselves. It is also a drug to which most addicts return despite a sincere desire to "stay clean", a firm resolve to stay clean, an overwhelming effort to stay clean-- and even a success (sometimes enforced by confinement) in staying clean for weeks, months or years.

The first and most important step in solving the heroin problem is to recognize at long last what addiction to heroin means. Society must stop expecting that any significant proportion of addicts will become ex-addicts by an act of will, or by spending five years in prison, or in a "drug treatment centre", or even in a "therapeutic community" such as suggested in Bill 18.

To date, no program other than methadone maintenance has demonstrated its ability to rehabilitate more than a minute pro-

portion of addicts. Failure rates in non-methadone programs range from 90 to 100 percent, even when entrance is limited to select groups of highly motivated addicts. The failures return to the Canadian black market system of heroin distribution, paying exorbitant prices for dangerously adulterated and contaminated heroin. Surely methadone maintenance is better than that.

There is an obvious expedient for reducing the demand for black market heroin, and that is to make a better quality of narcotic, and far more cheaply, available to addicts on a legal market. There are many advocates, the present writer included, of one variant or another of such a plan; and the numbers seem to be increasing. No one, of course, advocates putting narcotics on the open shelves of supermarkets. The basic idea is to make it completely discretionary with the medical profession whether to prescribe heroin to addicts for reasons having to do only with the patient's addiction.

It is high time to call a policy of forcing the addict from degradation to degradation, and all in the name of concern for his welfare, just what it is--- vicious, sanctimonious, and hypocritical, and this despite the good intentions and manifest integrity of its sponsors.

Every addict is entitled to assessment as an individual and to be offered the best available treatment in the light of his condition, his situation, and his needs. No legislator, no judge, no prosecutor, no director of a narcotics foundation, and no police officer is qualified to make such an assessment. If as a result of such an assessment and continued experience in treating the individual addict, it should be decided that the best available treatment is to continue him on narcotics, then he is entitled to this treatment.

Hail, Victoria!

Having spent a great deal of time researching and writing the article on Bill -18, it was a surprise to me when the article adjacent appeared.

Because of the amount of time spent and what I feel are important points made, I am publishing the article as it was originally intended.

One wonders, after some thought, if the amended bill is in the form that the government intended it to be from the beginning? Was the first draft of the bill intended for passage or as a buffer for the 'amended' bill?

In my opinion the Government of B.C. has pulled off a brilliant Public Relations ploy. It first introduced a harsh and oppressive bill knowing the abuse it would draw, then, at the peak of the onslaught, the government introduced a watered down version of the same bill, so criticism fades and the 'new' bill eases into law.

My apprehension of, and opposition to Bill - 18 are substantially the same as they were to the unamended bill. As most of us inside have always believed the 'courts' to be a rubber stamp for the government's infringement of our rights, we can only see a cosmetic change in the bill as a sop to the civil libertarians. The amended bill is still morally wrong and almost certainly a step backward.

'EDITOR'

Government amends controversial heroin bill

By ALAN WHITE

Province Victoria Bureau

VICTORIA — The controversial heroin treatment bill received second reading in the legislature just before recess Tuesday night, after the government made a major concession to civil liberties.

Under amendments introduced by Health Minister Bob McClelland, the B.C. Supreme Court would have to rule on a panel's finding that a person was an addict before he could be committed for treatment.

Because of the changes, Liberal leader Gordon Gibson and Conservative leader Vic Stephens voted with the Socreds. NDP leader Dave Barrett said his party will not back down in its opposition to the controversial bill.

The final vote was 28-16.

McClelland's move surprised opposition members, who were ready to vote against the bill, and forced a delay in the vote for study of the amendments.

The bill until now had said that bureaucrats could commit addicts for compulsory treatment once they had been found to be addicts by a special panel.

The amendments would force the bureaucrats to have the supreme court rule on their finding. A user could only be committed without a court hearing if he committed himself.

The changes also ease criticisms that the original bill would force a user to prove he did not need treatment — in effect make his own case when appealing a bureaucrat's commitment order.

McClelland told the House as he ended second reading debate that the government

feels its bill is constitutional and protects civil liberties — but introduced the changes to ensure this.

As debate resumed after the dinner break, Vancouver Centre New Democrat Emery Barnes tabled a petition bearing 9,000 names of opponents to the bill. Earlier in the day about 100 persons had demonstrated against the plan in front of the legislature buildings.

Barnes said the government "is looking for scapegoats" and would have an easy time pushing its compulsory program because of public attitudes towards drug use.

Barnes said the government has talked about treating criminals who use heroin and asked what McClelland has in mind for professionals, such as doctors and nurses, who use heroin.

Alliance of Alien Prisoners

by 'Yank'

One of the newest groups at Matsqui Institution is the Alliance of Alien Prisoners (AAP). Meeting every Saturday evening at 6 PM in the Social Development Centre, the Alliance is open for membership to any deportable inmate. In a nutshell, the group was formed to help alleviate the problems and discrimination which alien prisoners feel occur simply because of their deportable status. Current officers of the AAP include Sam J. Kanasola, chairman, and Jim Melendez, secretary-treasurer.

The group was formed in July, 1977, by a number of alien inmates concerned about the treatment of foreigners in Canadian federal prisons. The constitution of the AAP states that "alien inmates are discriminated against by nature of the fact that they are deportable, making them ineligible for many of the normal benefits granted to inmates with Canadian citizenship." The purpose of the group is "to work ... to overcome discriminatory policies and practices now in effect."

In its short life, the Alliance of Alien Prisoners has succeeded in forming useful ties with representatives of the Dept. of Immigration, a half dozen consulates and embassies, and the "International Group" at Warkworth Institution in Ontario. An Abbotsford paralegal also advises the AAP as needed. Recently, a member of the group was transferred to William Head where he hopes to form a similar organization, the third known to exist in Canada. (Warkworth's "International Group" was established in January of 1976.) Among the specific objectives and projects of the Alliance of Alien Prisoners have been the following:

Deportation Facilitated. Some aliens have reportedly experienced delays in deportation of up to eight weeks past the date of release. The most common factor was the search for the passport of the deportable inmate. The AAP plans to facilitate deportation by informing Immigration immediately after a parole

hearing if parole is granted. This will give Immigration more time to process the deportation paperwork.

Access to Information. In April of 1978, a member of the Alliance of Alien Prisoners was denied access to a non-exempt federal information bank. After obtaining legal advice, the AAP complained to the Canadian Human Rights Commission in Ottawa that the refusal was a denial of the right to be able to determine if the bank contains erroneous or incomplete facts which would affect an appeal, parole, application for passes, transfers, etc. The AAP is waiting for a decision.

CPS. Another area in which the AAP has specific goals deals with the Canadian Penitentiary Service. Both the Warkworth and Matsqui groups have been concerned that members' applications for temporary absences do not seem to receive the same individual consideration afforded to the Canadian inmates. As recently as June,

PRINTED IN ARGENTINA

CENSORED

By: Commissioner's Directive 227

CENSORED*

icy. Yet there remains a feeling of uncertainty and a persistent rumor about an "unwritten policy", regional or local, which discriminates against alien inmates who are otherwise qualified for temporary absences, day parole, transfers to minimum security institutions or centres, etc. As a result, in March of 1978, the Alliance informed Dr. MacGuigan, M.P., & the Canadian Federation of Civil Liberties and Human Rights Associations that such discriminatory policies and practices violate the principles of individual classification as set forth in such international compacts as the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1957).

Handbook. The Alliance of Alien Prisoners is providing information and advice for a chapter on the problems of deportable inmates in a forthcoming handbook.

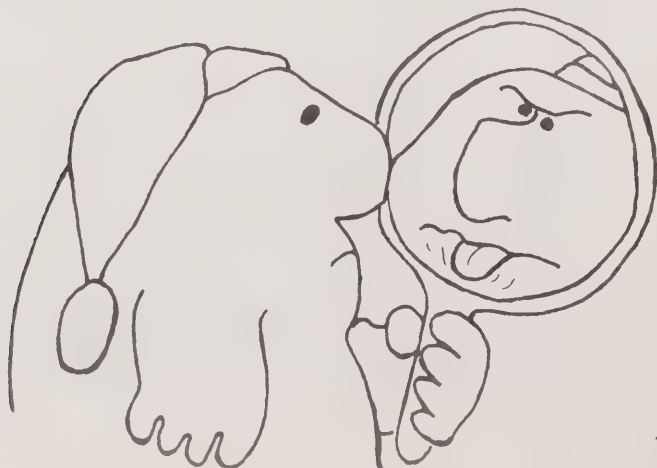
U.S.-Canadian Exchange. Of interest to American citizens incarcerated at Matsqui is the forthcoming prisoner exchange. The treaty was signed in March 1977, ratified by the U.S. Senate in the summer of 1977 and implemented (S. 1682) by the House in late October, 1977. A Canadian bill enabling the treaty to become law was given its first reading in the House of Commons in December, 1977. According to the U.S. Consulate, Bill C-21 still has not been proclaimed.

Shortly after proclamation of Bill C-21, American citizens interested in the exchange will be transferred to Kingston, Ontario, for a full briefing. Afterwards those who wish to be exchanged will do so. Those who decide against participation will be able to remain in Canadian prisons. Some AAP members wished to know if the U.S.-Canadian exchange of prisoners would end "deportation paroles." As far as can be learned, the treaty will have no effect on "deportation paroles."

One interesting provision of Bill C-21 is a built-in stipulation that allows the Canadian government to extend it to apply to any foreign nation which in the future enters into a prisoner exchange treaty with Canada. At present, only the U.S. and Mexico have signed such treaties with Canada.

Consulates. The close liaison between the Alliance of Alien Prisoners and a number of foreign consulates has already been of assistance to members with questions concerning tax forms, identity cards, passports, visits from foreign relatives, parole applications, etc.

If you are a deportable inmate and wish further information about the Alliance, attend the next regular Saturday meeting in the Social Development Centre.



An honest evaluation of yourself..
..what you are, what you know, what
you can do, and what you have...may
change your outlook when compared
to what you are not, don't know, do
not have and cannot do!

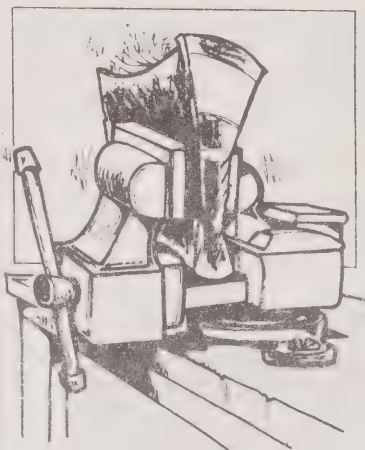


Time (contrary to popular myth) is not a cold, impersonal trickle dripping from the river of life. Nor does it fall on our heads in those neat packaged units into which we divide the substance of our experience.

Time is expression, as the stars demonstrate. The moon does not sit on the minute hand of the universe, the earth is not the flywheel of the galaxy. Each of these things moves through interaction with its neighbors within the context of Universal Harmony.

Time is the basic substance of all our lives.

DENNIS NEVEU



A TARPAPER BOOK REVIEW

«THE CHANCELLOR MANUSCRIPT»

by: Hutch

Robert Ludlum has established himself as a fine writer of fiction with his very popular adventure and conspiracy tales such as "The Matlock Paper," "The Rhineman Exchange," and "The Gemini Contenders."

In his latest book "The Chancellor Manuscript," Ludlum has come up with his most intriguing plot to date. Most of his stories attract a large readership because of the complex and fast-paced action from start to finish. His new book carries you into the world of the "Intelligence Community" in Washington, D.C. immediately after the death of FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover.

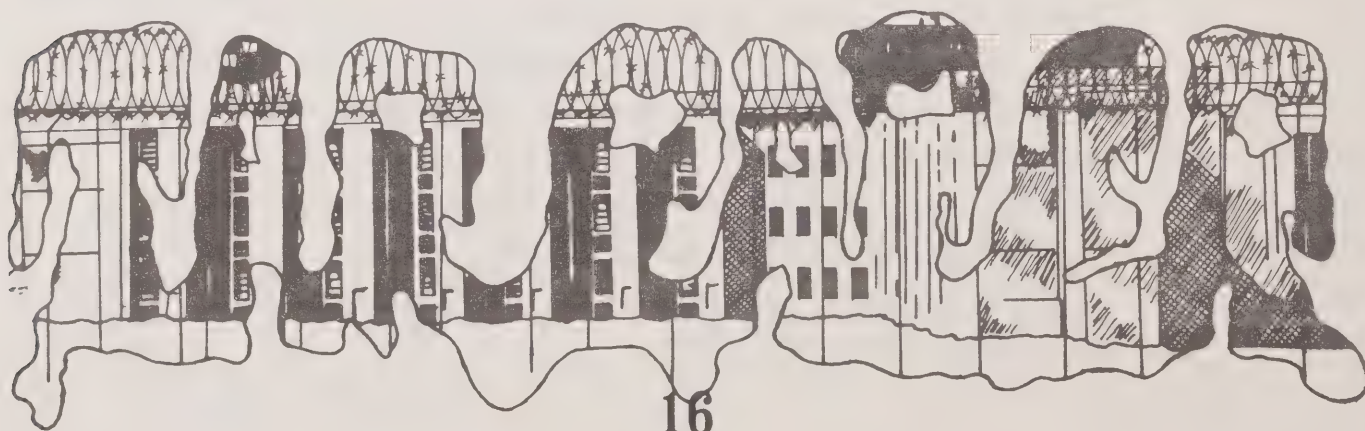
His premise is that Hoover did not die naturally but was killed by a group of highly placed intellectuals calling themselves Inver Brass, who see Hoover as a threat to the country with his unethical use of his scandal-ridden private files.

The protagonist of the novel is a popular writer of conspiracy novels named Peter Chancellor. Through many twists and turns Chancellor is thrown into the search for a large bulk of Hoover's supposedly destroyed files.

Ludlum has the knack of slowly drawing you into his plot and before you know it you're so caught up in the action you can hardly put the book down. There are twists within twists and turns within turns so that you end up looking for clues in almost every sentence.

One thing you can always count on with Ludlum and that is that he will have a surprising climax. This is no exception. The final twist and turn are worthy of the finest mystery writers of our time.

If you want a couple of hours of pure escapism, read this or one of Ludlum's earlier novels. Superb!



ITRANGE! POEJEIES!

BY 'IKE'

The Encyclopedia of Associations is a guide to non-profit national and international membership organizations. Published by Gale Research Co. of Detroit since 1956, the reference work allows one to quickly locate information about thousands of organizations formed to serve special interests. Each edition of the encyclopedia also lists missing organizations. For example, the ninth edition asks for help in locating The Lighthouse Service Employees Assn., the Biddy Basketball Assn., the Blizzard of 1888 Assn., the Chocolate Milk Foundation, the Friends of Rhodesia, the Hat Institute, the United Ancient Order of Druids, the U.S. Blind Golfers Assn, and the Witch Doctors Club.

For those readers who wish to become more active in the outside world through organizational activities (as corresponding members, of course), the Tarpaper presents the following list of carefully selected associations designed to serve as wide a variety of special (and often bizarre) interests as possible.

Beadle Bumble Fund (Richmond, Virg.) The 875 members of the fund make contributions to rectify miscarriages of justice by payment of fines, court costs, legal fees, etc. for "victims of idiotic laws enforced idiotically." The fund is named after a character in Dickens' "Oliver Twist" who called the law "a ass, a idiot."

International Wizard of Oz Club (Kinderhook, Ill.) The one thousand members of this club began in 1957 to promote the memory and study of the land of Oz. Members meet annually. The club publishes maps and a gazeteer.

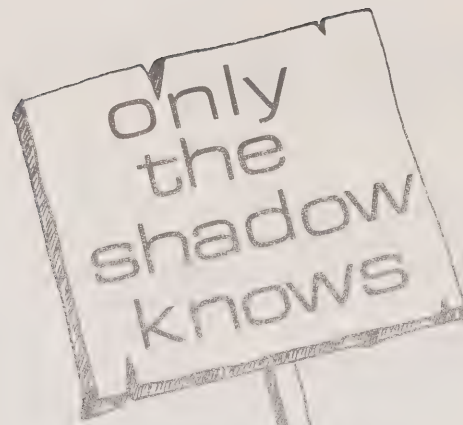
Man Will Never Fly Memorial Society Internationale (Kill Devil Hills, N.C.). This 700-member group characterizes itself as "dedicated to proving that birds fly, men drink." The members give an annual citation to the person "who did the most during the previous year to discourage the idea that flight is a logical thing."

Men's Liberation (New York City). This group is "militantly committed to making men less vulnerable to the emotional and financial damage legally inflicted by alimony addicts."

Exotique Dancers League of America (Los Angeles, Cal.) With famed Jennie Lee as president, this group consists of 750 exotique dancers out to promote the image of strippers. The group is also sworn to "fight the trend of waitresses and others in topless costumes."

National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Mushrooms (Bloomfield Hills, Mich.) This group sponsors food and clothing drives for the Hannaville Indians of N. Michigan. (No reason is given for its unusual name.)

Rene Guyon Society (Alhambra, Cal.) This sexual freedom assn. consists of 750 families and 150 single adults. The group seeks to amend laws against statutory rape, promotes sexual activities for minors, and advocates abolition of laws prohibiting sex between a young person and a person more than ten years older. Serves as a voice for "those advocating child bisexuality protected by double contraceptives by age eight" to "eliminate neurotic problems such as crime," etc. Guyon was a judge on the Thailand Supreme Court for 30 years, holder of a Ph.D. and an LL.D.



Burlesque Historical Society (Miraleste, Cal.) Also headed by the ubiquitous Jennie Lee, the society collects memorabilia and publishes a quarterly entitled "G-String Review."

Sons and Daughters of the Soddies (Colby, Kansas). This organization claims 25,000 members who are direct descendants of former sod house dwellers.

Burlington Liars' Club (Burlington, Wi.) Since 1929, the club has conducted an annual contest to pick the World Champion Liar.

British Beer-Mat Collectors Society (in Staffordshire, Eng.) The twenty local groups and 700 members promote "drip-mat" (coaster) collecting and maintain a museum on the subject.

Fairy Investigation Society (Gt. Brit.) Members "sincerely hold the fairy faith." Publish occasional Newsletter describing recent fairy sightings.

Anteater Association (Rockville, Md.) This group is composed of 3500 members interested in eating unusual wild game from kangaroo to rattlesnake.

Society of Connoisseurs in Murder (Purchase, N.Y.) This 60-member group represents a revival of a London group formed in 1827 to discuss real murders. Members hold meetings with discussions "around a theme such as truck murders, murders involving clergymen," etc.



A MAN-MADE HELL

This letter was passed on to the editor for publication. The writer and the recipient are not known except that they are or were both inmates of prisons in the U.S.A.

Although some people may view the writer's views as paranoia, what he has to say and how he says it are very interesting and intriguing.

CENSORED

By: Commissioner's Directive 227

Dear Bill,

Yep! I agree, the "Brotherhood of Man" is a reality NOW! The newspaper you mention, "Better World News," with a section devoted to the alternatives to prisons and distributed on a national scale is the best news ever. I'm as excited over this idea of yours as I would be over the birth of a child.

I've also read the letters written by Michael Poulin. He seems to have a good understanding of the workings of our government, in addition to being a good writer. I must agree with his statement that if base ideas and programs upon current mis-conceptions, "it ain't gonna work." However, I know that you and Michael, like me and many others are not interested in what we CAN'T DO; we're interested in what we CAN.

There are a number of positive things we can do in this area. I have several ideas about what we can do and I'll submit them later. First, I think it is important for us to understand as fully as possible the reality of this situa-

tion, determine the strength of forces who will oppose any positive and corrective programs, survey the basis for a foundation, establish common goals, then devise our programs which will help achieve our goals.

As Michael points out, it would be impossible to build any effective program based upon false assumptions and opinions we now hold concerning crime and prisons. It does not matter at this point how we came ... through coercion, manipulation and deception ... to hold these false concepts. No matter how they came about, over a period of time these concepts become real in themselves, even if their origins may said to be false. We must first adjust these false concepts concerning crime and prison before we lay constructive plans and programs. Otherwise, we will fail before we begin.

For example, suppose we planned an operation to use on the moon and we base the program upon the false assumption that we did land men there. We plan carefully, detail meticulously and set decisively, everything based upon the false belief that man had already landed on the moon. But what if we never reached that satellite in the first place? Your book, "We Never Made It To The Moon," convinces me we never arrived. This book will raise doubts in anyone's mind who reads it. If then, we did not reach the moon, it would not matter how well conceived our plans, how carefully detailed, or how forcefully put into action. We would automatically fail because everything we did was based upon a false assumption.

In the same way, any programs we might devise based upon the false concept most people hold about crime and prison would automatically fail. I'll try to

draw a more accurate picture in as few words as possible concerning the realities of our prison system.

It would require a great number of pieces, gleaned from many areas and each scrap placed into a framework of the puzzle to adequately picture this reality. This is extremely difficult and would take at least a large book to properly describe. However, as with any puzzle, when enough pieces are locked together, the picture is discernable. Add to this your obvious awareness about how deceiving our government can be, demonstrated in all your books, and it requires fewer pieces placed in the puzzle for you to grasp my point.

Whenever anyone becomes interested in the area of crime in our society and our prisons, he quickly becomes dismayed with the intricate and complex maze he encounters. Nothing it seems ever helps alleviate the problems. In fact every new program seems to make the situation worse and more complex. Also as one digs into the area of prisons, he soon discovers that prisons are a total failure in coping with the crime problem or in correcting the criminal. The single statement you made that "80% of all released prisoners eventually return to prison" is by itself enough to indict prison failure. But what if, Bill, the purpose of prison is not designed to cope with the crime problem.

For a moment, let's shift our point of view. Place in mind the image of a giant octopus. Imagine the body of this octopus to be that of a the multi-national corporations and its brain the Tri-lateral Commission. Visualize it's arms as being different areas of our society. Politics would be one tentacle, education another, defense, science, space, technology, mass media and the Justice Department still other separate arms. On this particular arm which is the Justice Department there are many suction cups. These represent the various branches of justice: the DEA, FBI, and Police, the Courts, IRS, and Prisons. Each arm can be pictured in this same way for the



complete monster I describe. The purpose of this terrifying brute? Control over us all and over as much of the world as it can reach.

When we think of prisons in this way, many seemingly complex problems now become relatively simple. We can now understand why our so-called "prison experts" are unable to establish a purpose or reason for prisons. Each of these "experts" will alter his statement of purpose to suit a particular occasion. Norman Carlson, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, shifts his statement of purpose very often. At one time he'll tell us the purpose of prison is to rehabilitate the criminal. Another time and for a different reason, he says prisons are to deter. Then he changes his mind again to that of protection, and today he claims prisons are simply to punish. If we never know why we have our prisons, how then can we expect any program to work? We can understand this whimsical droll if we shift our point of view about prisons. They are a vital tool of the monster, an enforcement tool, a business.

Contrary to popular belief, prisons do not stem the swelling tide of crime. This is simply not their purpose. Crime is merely the justification necessary to perpetrate and expand the prison industry. As this industry grows, so grows the demand for criminals to fill their cages. As the demand for criminals increases, so increases the demand for more laws making more common acts a criminal offense. This is easily proven by searching through our statute books and noting the new laws enacted within the past ten years. A very large percentage of all federal prisoners today are committed to a cage for a violation of law enacted within the last ten years. The law which I violated and for which I am caged was placed on the statute books in 1973.

When viewed from this angle, we see prisons in a different way than we are led to believe about them. They take on a different purpose. They become a business. Now an 80% return of all those releases is no longer seen as a failure, but as a considerable success. From this standpoint we also look at the crime problem in a different way. We can see that prisons need crime in the same way that crime needs prisons. Without crime prisons would not exist. Prisons are necessary to condition the criminals to insure there will always be crime. From this viewpoint, then, the purpose of prisons is not to cope with crime and the criminal but to create them.

There are many other factors built into the true purpose of prisons which become frightening when considered in this light. One is the built-in growth factor of the entire justice arm, another is the power of the employees of the arm themselves.

Without built-in growth, how could a lowly prison guard hope to rise through the ranks of sergeant, captain, casemanager, parole officer and on to associate warden? How could he hope to achieve the really big "prize" of the prison system, his own kingdom... the WARDEN of his own prison? Here he is king, the undisputed master of his small but autonomous domain, where the slaves and prison employees alike attend his every whim with a more servile and idiotic manner than was any king of old. In addition to his grand salary...a king's ransom...his every need and luxury are provided him free by the prison, i.e.: the taxpayer. If the average taxpayer struggling to survive in today's world could see how lavishly a prison warden lives on his tax dollars, he would have the warden tarred and feathered immediately. From the polishing of his shoes to the washing of his babies dirty diapers, from complete house-keeping chores to the care of his expensive (tax furnished) boat, from auto-maintenance to gardening, his food, shelter, clothing and transportation as well as his slightest whim are fulfill-

ed by ass-kissing servants ... and gullible taxpayers.

With this waiting for him after long years of humiliating ass-kissing himself, is it any wonder why ambitious prison employees advocate the need for more laws, more crime, more police, more money and more prisons? The more and quicker prisons are built, the sooner he arrives.

Perhaps this appears to be inconsequential since prison employees are but a very small force in our society. This is another myth we believe ...and a dangerous one.

Prison employees make up a formidable, highly organized force directed by a single head who demands total compliance from all employees, then directs this organized power toward self-interest goals. This group employs a prestigious law firm and a lobby in Washington, D.C., persuading and pressuring Congress to enact desired laws and budgets for expansion. They are virtually un-opposed. State prison employees are organized in the same way and focus in like manner with their respective legislators. The various wardens too, have their own close knit association. They hold regular meetings to determine strategy and dictate policy for the entire prison industry. In addition, each police agency also has their organization and association in turn join forces in a single organization. This total organization forms a force of 1.8 million strong. The taxpayer finances this group with virtually unlimited funds to enact laws against us and for their "influence peddling" in whatever way they might choose.

Let's explore the extent of this awesome power in a very small way. Consider the powerful impact this organized group has in a simple, seemingly insignificant thing as writing a letter to Congress. Suppose they wish to express the desire and the need for more prisons and for more repressive laws, both of which of course are in their self-interest. The letter itself is drafted by experienced

highly paid public relations people...at taxpayer expense. These letters are then distributed to the 1.8 million members...at taxpayer expense...who in turn sign them and mail them...at taxpayer expense to their elected representatives in Congress. In our legislature at the federal level, each letter received by a representative is multiplied by a factor of twenty. This gives members of Congress a poll as expressed by the voters in their particular district. If we multiply 1.8 million by a factor of twenty, we get a staggering 38 million people expressing the desire for more prisons and more repressive laws. Add families of employees to this and add the impact these people have on the public by deviously expressing their views in "letters to the editors" in the local papers as a "concerned citizen." Who opposes them? Virtually no one! A few prisoners and their immediate families, who for the most part are too weak and helpless, too irresponsible and too ignorant of the situation to show any opposition. The non-bureaucratic public know nothing of the situation except what they are brainwashed to believe. They rarely give any thought at all to the problem unless they themselves are hurt or unless a situation such as Attica arises. This leaves a few concerned groups and organizations to struggle against the monster along...which is like a minnow attacking a giant octopus.

This is only one small piece of the puzzle. There are other powerful and highly organized forces on this same arm of the monster who manipulate our minds and bolster the illusions about our justice system. The attorneys are one such group. The name of the game played by their rules is to create as many problems as possible that only they can straighten out. They then bleed us dry in trying to cope with the very problems they have created. They keep the hostilities flying back and forth, dragging out as long as possible (never mind that your life and the lives of your family are involved) each mess they create. In addition to these deadly vultures, there

are many businesses whose survival depends upon the prison industry. They too encourage the monster in different ways. There are other arms of the demon of which I'll mention only one ... the mass media.

Michael Parenti's new book "Democracy For The Few," published by Martins Press points out how the beast uses propaganda through the news media to control us. He states:

"Who controls the mass media? Five New York banks own controlling shares in three national television and radio networks... and are powerful shareholders in the New York Times, Columbia Pictures and Twentieth Century Fox. These banks have representatives on the boards of the three networks and control all financing functions."

He goes on to point out that truly dissenting views about the profit system, the causes of inflation, the real causes of crime and the purpose of prisons or the crime of prisons never get an airing in the media unless they can be presented as productive to their benefit or a violent entertainment; otherwise:

"Journalists, columnists and telecasters who occasionally report facts troublesome to the established interested have had their copy censored by supervisors. Relying on institutional authorities for much of their info, newsmen are disinclined to be critical of them."

As for the great staple of television, straight-forward entertainment, he says, all of our "adversities are caused by the economic and social system in which they live, and problems are solved by individual effort within the system rather than collective effort against. Demonstrators, radicals, revolutionaries and foreign agents are seen as menacing our land, and the military and police as

protecting it..." In short, billions and billions of dollars are spent each year to assure that ideas about major structural changes will never get airing, and that, of course, reinforces the notion that things are generally good in this best of all possible worlds.

These are but a few pieces scattered in the framework of the puzzle. Perhaps though, enough to show the myths and illusions about crime and prisons runs contrary to reality, and how we come to believe such balderdash in the first place.

With this in mind, we can now understand why every new beneficial and humane program introduced into the prison scene always seems to fail or to make the problem worse. Now we can better see the corruption of any new program as it is twisted and used for evil purposes. The appearance of any new program designed to relieve the evil of prison upon the stage of conflicting ignorance is desperately fought, corrupted or denied by those whose profit lies in breeding conflict. With any such program, countless prison officials can see their star begin to fade. They flex their muscle and set out to insure its failure, then twist it for their own purpose and personal gain.

Three well known examples can be cited from a hundred more, each has been corrupted and is now used as a repressive tool for the prison. These are parole, work release and half-way houses. There is considerable evidence to back these claims, but to conserve space, I'll not quote them here.

Paroles were introduced over 100 years ago. This program proved to be humane and far more effective in combating crime than were prisons. When this fact was soon discovered by prison officials they set out to offset its effectiveness. Today...next to the cage itself...it is one of the most damaging and repressive tools of the prison system. While in prison, they chart the character, the

weakness and the motivation of each man. These modern Frankensteins use the science and technology of behavioral modification to properly condition their human guinea pigs precisely as they desire him to be. There are volumes of documentation filled with examples of this human experimentation carried out in the prison system. Despite the pronouncement that they have ceased this experimentation, it is still being conducted today. Once a person is adequately programmed, he is released on parole. There, with a right button to push, a proper string to pull, the parolee becomes a tool of the system and is used in whatever way they desire. Parole can be related to the Quaker and his poor dog Tray. The Quaker took his old dog to the main street of town. "I will not harm thee, Tray, but I will set thee free and the people will kill thee." With this, he loosed the leash from his faithful old dog, and with a loud cry of "mad dog," he set poor Tray free in the crowded main street.

When the work release program was introduced at the federal prison in Atlanta Georgia, I was there and personally witnessed the corruption of that program. Before it began, prison officials screamed its failure. They aired this prediction on radio, television and in the local papers. When the idea was firmly implanted, the officials, with a deceitful and knowing grin on their twisted faces, set out to prove their prediction. It took them exactly two weeks.

They selected five men...from a total of over 2200...and put them to work outside prison in the city of Atlanta. Each of the men chosen had an excess of 15 years to serve before a possible release date. Three of the five had long records of escape; one was a known heroin addict; and one had serious family problems. Two weeks after the first man left prison for work, all five had failed to return to the prison. The officials began their scream, "See, we told you so, it would not work!" They initiated their next tactic, the installation of fear of work

released prisoners in the mind of the public. The beguiled public in turn picked up the fear laden cry against the program. Work release at Atlanta came to an abrupt halt, never to be repeated. This example set by that prison, the accompanying fear, was spread throughout the prison industry where some prison officials used the same tactics. Some refused to try the program at all, but used all the fear tactics as insurance. Today, if one should ask about the work release program, the officials will sigh and tell you, "Oh, we tried the program once, but it didn't work. Besides the public raised such a clamor and were so afraid that we dropped it entirely."

Now, we hear about the failure and the criminal mismanagement of the half-way houses. Again, failure is purposely programmed in by prison officials. This mismanagement and failure is now loudly being proclaimed across the nation. A good example of this you can read in the November 1977 issue of the Readers Digest, "The Mexican Mafia." Again, those selected to manage the houses and those chosen to participate are known to fail before they are placed there. The majority of those selected are heroin addicts. This is not a condemnation of the addicts nor does it say they are not worthy of the program. It simply states that prison people know they will return to heroin at the first possible chance.

By doing so, this makes them eligible, given the necessary excuse ... when the need arises to violate them and return them to the cage. They are by far the easiest type of "criminal" to predict. The public relations goons can use this in many ways and to their advantage...to create the vital fear, to pressure for harsher laws, to fill new cages and a dozen other different ways.

I realize, Bill, that people are more comfortable with the concepts they are conditioned to hold. It is easier for us to believe our elected officials and our hired "experts" are honest with us than it is for us to believe we are purposely

being duped by them. We prefer to think the problems of crime and punishment are so complex and puzzling that no one can understand or cope with them. We don't want to believe crime and the criminal are intentionally created. We choose to believe we did land man on the moon that it would be too much of a hoax to think otherwise. Neither do we choose to believe our prisons condition men for violence as surely as a guard dog is conditioned for viciousness. To believe other than we do would be to unleash the fury, the fear and the restlessness we all feel and know. We could no longer survive in our insulated worlds. To accept the horror of this reality would be to strip us naked and stand us exposed before the monster. It would mean to pull out all the tubes and all the wires from the machine that sustains us as a nation and force us to breathe on our own once again.

There has been too much evidence compiled since Watergate alone for us not to question our established and conditioned beliefs. The evidence used in your book concerning the moon landing reveals the possibility of a lie perpetrated on a grand, incredible scale. The evidence compiled against the justice system too is too great to ignore. We must at least look at this reality and base our judgments from there.

Whatever programs we might devise, Bill, let's not plan them with the thought in mind that our current system seeks or tries or even desires to cope with the crime problem in any way. Any solution to the crime problem or to prisons, no matter how effective, will be contrary to their purpose, which is control and they will fight against it in every way. The justice arm of the monster, the justice arm and prisons are their most powerful tool.

We are a nation of good people, but we have been conditioned and battered by our bureaucrats, lied to by friends, informed on by lovers, taken in by cheap

propaganda...abused, conned and hyped...
and we survive only by believing the
myths and illusions presented to us.

We are filled with fear, peeking out
through the broken cracks of our insul-
ated worlds, living in segregated areas,
dulled and stultified by the wards, bloo-
dy crimes and political corruption fed
through our television sets. Hiding,
always hiding, afraid that if the truth
were known, our lives would shatter and
we might be swept away like broken glass
on a city street.

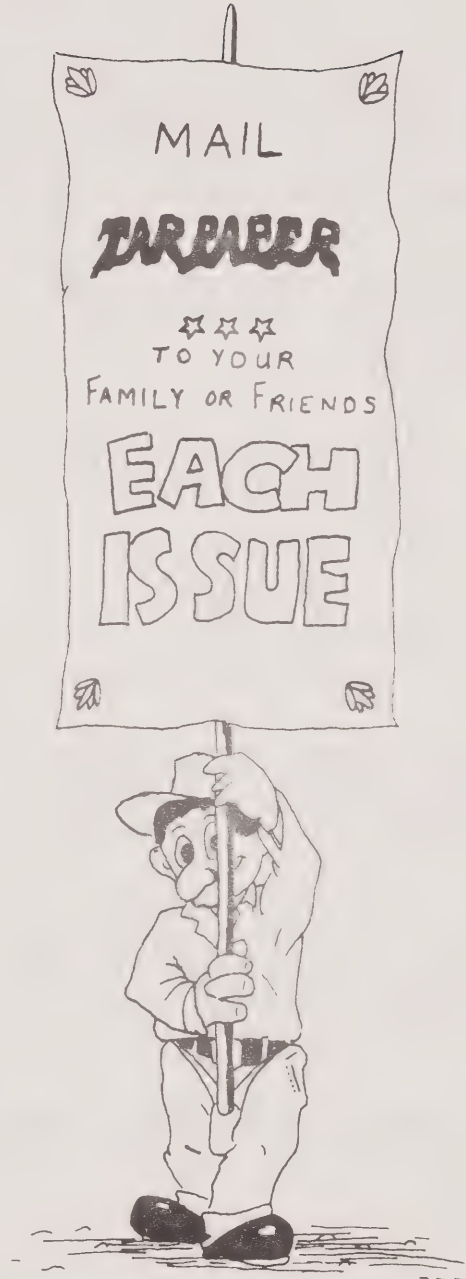
But we must face this fear and begin
to breathe on our own once again. No do-
ubt this will make us very uncomfortable
in the process. But what else is there
to do? We can't hide forever in our ins-
ulated but false little worlds while the
monster destroys us all. Unless we do
something, prisons will soon become a
reality for millions more in this nation.

The programs which you've mailed me
Bill, are workable if we keep these tho-
ughts in mind...the established system
has no intention or desire to cope with
crime or to correct prisons.

I'm ending this letter at this point
because of its length. I do realize that
I have only stated what is wrong and not
offered any solutions to the situation.
I originally had included a suggestion
for the foundation on which we should
base any future programs, but it requi-
red another five or more pages, so I
deleted that portion at this time. I
will, however, in a future letter, out-
line this for you and after that offer
some positive ideas of solutions and
programs. Your ideas will work perfectly
within the structure I have in mind.

Yours truly,

Anonymous
Anonymous



Second Sin & Szasz

Dr. Thomas Szasz, a psychiatrist and professor at the State University of New York in Syracuse, has authored over two hundred articles and a dozen books. In The Second Sin, Dr. Szasz attacks the misuse of language (the title refers to the story of Babel and God's punishment in the form of a confusion of tongues). The book is a collection of penetrating thoughts designed to show that the confusion of language and semantics has produced much of the inhumanity and intolerance in the world today. Here are a few excerpts from Dr. Szasz' The Second Sin:

"Americans are still free to buy loaded guns, but are no longer free to buy empty syringes."

* * *

"Childhood is a prison sentence of twenty-one years."

* * *

"Marriage is a gift man gives to a woman for which she never forgives him."

* * *

"Projective tests: hocus-pocus used by psychologists to prove that they are normal and that their clients are crazy."

* * *

"If you talk to God, you are praying; if God talks to you, you have schizophrenia."

* * *

"When a person can no longer laugh at himself, it is time for others to laugh at him."

* * *

"Judges and prosecutors, lawyers and psychiatrists, all protest their passionate desire to know why a person accused of a crime did what he did. But their actions completely belie their words: their efforts are now directed toward letting everyone speak in court but the defendant himself."

"The proverb warns that 'You should not bite the hand that feeds you.' But maybe you should, if it prevents you from feeding yourself."

* * *

"The fact that Americans speak about 'legalizing' abortion, gambling, marijuana, and so forth shows that they no longer look down on their government as their servant but look up to it as their master."

* * *

"Policemen receive bribes; politicians receive campaign contributions. Marijuana and heroin are sold by pushers; cigarettes and alcohol are sold by businessmen."

* * *

"Freedom is what most people want for themselves, and what they most want to deprive others of."

* * *

"There can be no humane penology so long as punishment masquerades as 'correction.' No person or group has the right to 'correct' a human being; only God does."

* * *

"The state cannot 'legalize' any act; it can only 'criminalize' acts or leave them alone."

**** UNITED NATIVE CLUB ****

THE UNITED NATIVE CLUB IS A PENAL GROUP IN MATSQUI PENITENTIARY, COMPOSED OF ,YOUNG AND OLD NATIVE PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER CANADA. THE UNC HAS BEEN IN OPERATION SINCE 1969, THE MEMBERSHIP VARIES FROM 30 TO 50 MEMBERS. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF OUR ORGANISATION IS TO ASSIST NATIVE PRISONERS HERE TO BETTER UTILIZE, ADJUST OR COPE WITH PRISON LIFE DURING THEIR INCARCERATION. OUR OTHER OBJECTIVES BEING TO DEVISE, INITIATE AND/OR IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS ETC. THAT WILL PROMOTE A POSITIVE SELF-IDENTITY AND AWARENESS, PERSONAL SKILLS, AND LEADERSHIP TO ENCOURAGE THE MAINTENANCE OR RESTORATION OF CULTURAL TRADITIONS AS WELL AS A POSITIVE NATIVE IDENTITY.

THE MEMBERS AND OUTSIDE GUESTS MEET THRICE WEEKLY DURING THE EVENING HOURS FROM 7:00 TO 9:45 PM.

1. MONDAY EVENING OUR COUNCIL MEETING CONCERNING ALL BUSINESS OF THE UNC WHICH IS PRESENTED, DISCUSSED AND DECIDED UPON, INCLUDING ORGANISING DIFFERENT SPORTING TOURNAMENTS WITH COMMUNITY TEAMS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
2. TUESDAYS MEETING IS AN "INDIAN TALK" PROGRAMME WHICH IS THE SAME AS PUBLIC SPEAKING BEFORE AN AUDIENCE ON AN OPEN FORUM, SPEAKING ON ANY TOPIC OR SUBJECT.
3. THE THURSDAY MEETINGS USUALLY FOCUS ON ACTIVITIES RELATED TO BOTH MODERN AND TRADITIONAL ASPECTS OF NATIVE CULTURE. IT IS BASICALLY A HERITAGE NIGHT.

UNITED NATIVE CLUB
P.O. BOX 4000
ABBOTSFORD, B.C.
V2S 4P3

CONTACT PERSON: (BY TELEPHONE)
MR. RUDY REIMER
SOCIAL & CULTURAL DEVL. OFFC.
530-0211 (LOCAL #238)

SO LONG FRIEND

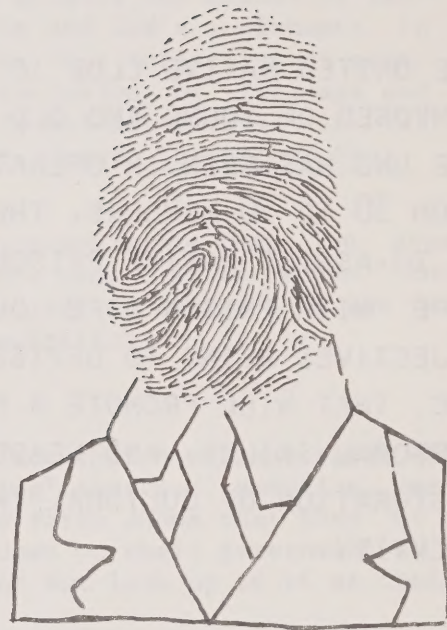
Tomorrow sometime,
You'll walk out that door,
Number 2827,
You'll hear no more,
As you slide through those gates.
We all wish you luck,
It's your turn now.
To hustle the brick.

For over four years.
You've had to stay,
And you've cursed and fought,
To your very last day,
They're swine in the mud,
And we all know that.
It's your turn now,
To start swinging that bat!

When you slide out there,
We're hoping you're cool,
Don't lose your head,
Don't be no fool,
Play your game,
The way you always do,
With finesse and tact,
We're rootin' for you.

But with four and a half years,
Of sittin' on your butt,
Leaves us no choice good friend,
But to brand you a nut.

"BREED"



In his "Ballad of Reading Goal" Oscar Wilde wrote "...the vilest deeds - Like poison weeds - Bloom well in prison air- It is only what is good in men - That wastes and withers there." In these twenty-four words he gave to penology, criminology, sociology and a host of other "ologies" what half a century of intense investigation has failed to do, or at best, has only just begun to discover, that good adjustment in the prison atmosphere is, in effect, submission to the influence of the "vilest deeds" and that by its very nature, prison is the sire of recidivism.

In two sentences, Wilde said what the social sciences teach in volumes: "Man is a product of his environment, his behaviour the expression of his experience."

P.O. Box 2500
ABBOTSFORD, B.C.

V2S 4P3



METER
JANUARY
587480



TARPAPER
BOX 4000
ABBOTSFORD
B.C. V2S 4P3

TO:

The Librarian
Centre of Criminology
607 Spadina Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A1



TARPAPER
\$5. PER YEAR

\$1 each